THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

OFFICE IN BREWSTER'S BLOCK, MAIN ST. J. COBB & COMPANY, J. Cons W. J. FULLER.

TERMS. THE REGISTER WILL be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for... \$1.50 Delivered by carrier, paid strictly in ad-

If not paid within six months, 50 cents ad-No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprie-

All communications must be post-paid. I V. B. Parmen is agent for this paper in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Done in modern style, and at short notice

WILLIAM F. BASCOM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Stewart's Building, over R. L.

Middlebury, May 27, 1856. 6 JOHN W. STEWART,

Minneauxy, Vermont,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. 26

Music.

THE subscriber holds himself ready, at short notice, to furnish Piano Forces, Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments; Shoot Music, Instruction Books and any variety of musical merchandise at whole

Also to give instruction in Vocal or Instru Also fo give instruction in vocatior Institumental Music: or to take charge of a choir
or play an Organ or Melodeon in some
church. The Melodeons manufactured by
E. B. Carpenter & Co., of Brattleboro, are
pronounced by competent judges to be the
best. All that is asked for them is a trial.
S. bscriptions received for the "New York
Musical Review," edited by I. B. Woodbury.
A monthly of 10 tages (S. of realise parts.) A monthly of 16 pages, (8 of reading matter and 8 of music) especially designed for choirs and the social circle, costing only 40

contraction to social circle, costing only 40 cents per year to clubs of five.

Charges moderate and satisfaction in every case guarantied.

J. C. O. REDINGTON, Middlebury, July, 1856.

FREE OF CHARGE!!! Two Splendid Parlor Engravings, ENTITLED, " Bolten Abbey in the Olden

CNTITLED, "Bolten Abbey in the Olden Times," a splendid steel engraving, from the celebrated painting by Landseer, and the 'Departure of the Israelltes from Egypt,' a large and beautiful engraving from a painting by B. B. berts. The retail price of the above engravings is \$3 per copy, but will be sent free of charge as follows:

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furthsh any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons by forwarding the subscription price of any of the \$3 Magazines, such as Harpers,' Golbey's, Putnam's, Graham's, Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c., will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of either of the above heantiful engravings, free of charge, or if subscribing to a \$2 and a \$1 Magazine, such as Peterson's, and Challen's Ladies Christian Annual, they will receive both magazines and

terson's, and Challen's Ladies' Christian Annual, they will receive both magazines and a copy of either of the above engravings.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch—Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinety, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to, Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable ar-ticles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE. 33

50 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Byram, T. May Pience

Singer's Sewing Machines. All persons who desire to obtain full and reliable information respecting SINGER'S SIWING MA CHIMES—short price, capabilities, advantages, sizes improvements, method of working, means of procur-tory them, and all other particulars—can do so by ap-ulting at our office. No. 323 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE. a paper is devoted entirely to the Secting to the Secting to the supplied to all tot

ed.

N. B.—The unparalled success of our Rewing Machines has induced several fraudatent initiations of them, besides numerous infringements of our patents of which we saw sixteen. Some first for the infringement of our patents have recently been decided in our tayor in the U.S. Circuit Courts in New-York and New Jorsey. In these suits the good principle of holding down the fabric to be several to the sur-

halding down the fabric to be served to the sur-face of the machine, by a gielding pressure, which is used in all Sawing Machines—has been fully established. The Wheeler & Witson, and the Graver & Baker Sawing Machines, as we allege, each inferiore three putsus owned by us. We have suits azumet them in several of the U.S. Courts, which will amount he tried. We have be caution the public not to have any infringing Machines, as they can be compelled by law to stop using them, and to pay and and domages. CT Local Agents wanted to make sakes of our improved sewing machines. To person, requestly We local Agents wanted to make sales of our improved sewing machines. To persons properly qualified for the business, a case appartunity for profitable and pleasant employment is offered.

New and improved machines exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind.

1. M. Shvilli & CO.,

1. Jan. Principal Office, 323 Broadway, N. V.

WM. P. TENNY & CO. RAILROAD HALL, HAYMARKET SQUARE BOSTON.

Have new in store, and will be constantly receiving throughout the season, from the principal and best manufacturers in England

CARPETS Desirable for for formishing HOTELS DWEL LINGS and SHIPS, embracing VELVET TAPESTRY,

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY. Brussels, Three-Ply and Kidderminster. Painted Carpets, Bockings, Muttings, Rugs, ac Comprising a very large assortment, all of which will be sold at the lowest market

Rutland Brass Band. WILL ALLEN, Leader. THE Band would take this method to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish Masic for

prices.

Military and Ciric Parades, Processions, Pic-Nie Parties, Eccarious, and all occasions where Brass Band services

are required, on the most reasonable terms.

Application made to Geo. II. Cole, F. J.
Farr, or N. Weeks, Clerk, will receive prompt Attention. Rutland, June 4, 1856. 11:tf CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

LARGE lot of cheap Publications Just

No I DREWSTER S BLOCK

Poetrn.

From the National Era. The Mayflower. The tralling arbuins, or mayflower, grows abundantly in the vicinity of Plymouth, and was the first flower that greeted the Pilgrims after their fearful Winter.

Sad Mayflower | watched by Winter stars, And nursed by Winter gales, With petals of the sleeted spars, And leaves of frozen sails !

What had she in those dreary hours, Within her ice-rimmed bay, In common with the wild-wood flowers, The first sweet smiles of May ?

Yet, "God be praised!" the Pilgrim said Who saw the blossoms peer Above the brown leaves, dry and dead,

"Behold our Mayflower here!" "God wills it; here our rest shall be, Our years of wandering o'er, For us the Mayflower of the Sea

Shall spread her sails no more." Oh! sacred flower of faith and hope! As sweetly now as then Ye bloom on many a birchen slope,

In many a pine-dark glen. Behind the sea-wall's rugged length, Unchanged, your leaves unfold, Like love behind the manly strength

Of the brave hearts of old. So live the fathers in their sons, Their sturdy faith be ours, And ours the love that overruna

Its rocky strength with flowers. The Pilgrim's wild and wintry day Its shadow round us drawn The Mayflower of his stormy bay,

Our Freedom's struggling cause, But warmer suns ere long shall bring To life the frozen sod;

And, through dead leaves of hope, shall Afresh the flowers of God!

Miscellann.

The following story is from the Life of Jules Gerard, the Algerian lion-killer, -recently published in England :

Mohammed-ben-oumbark belonging to a telerably rich family, which had been stripped of all its property by the chief of that country, before the French occupation. After the death of his father he found himself with no other fortune than a young and pretty wife, a tent in a very bad condition, and a beautiful sharp yat-

ngan,
"With this," said he, showing it to his better-half, "I will procure for you a fine tent, numberless flocks, and make you as rich as those who have robbed us of our patrimony." And without delay he set to work

The French troops destined for the first expedition to Constantine, were at that time gathering at the camp of Mejez-amar; and as all the surrounding tribes were as yet unsubdued the officers were much at a loss to procure horses and mules. Mohammed ben oumbark saw this and determined to furnish them.

With that boldness which never for sook him, he presented himself at the out posts, was arrested, and brought before the commanding officer. There he at once declared that he belonged to an unsubdued tribe, but that he offered his services to the French, and engaged to furnish them with all they wanted in the way of saddle horses and beasts of burden. His apparent frankness pleased the officers; his offers were accepted and the very next day he proved, by the delivery of a first supply, what he was

espable of doing
From that day he received regular orders, exactly as if he had possessed large stables of his own. They had but to name the age and color of the horse wanted, and the next day he made his

appearance with the animal.

To answer all these demands, Mohammed used to practice sometimes on the Arabs, sometimes on the Kabyles.

The former tie their horses with a rope fixed to the ground by two pickets, in-side or outside the tents, but oftener outside; and the way to succeed in stealing a horse is to get at them unseen, and to retire in the same way. It may be conin the world, especially in a camp peo pled by a multitude of dogs, ever on watch; but this was only child's play for our robber

The trick was still more difficult to perform with the Kobyles, who live in houses or gourbis, closed with doors and

without windows.

The way in which Mohammed proceeded with the latter was as follows :

With the sgility and canning of a cat. he ascended to the roof of the house in which was the beast he wished to secure. After making a sufficiently large aperture he let himself down into the onroom, to the imminent bazard of dropping, like a bad dream, on the very stomach of the master of the house. Once introduced, he felt about for the fireplace, blew up some half-extinguished embers, so as to be able to direct his movements, opened the door, and march ed off with the animal of his choice.

If one of the inhabitants seemed dis posed to wake up. Mohammed quickly laid down close to him, snoring as if he had really been a member of the family If the sleeper fairly opened his eyes, ol. then, woe to him ! the yatagan played its

part, and closed them forever. One night, while he was busy blowing up a brand of half-burned wood in the fireplace of one of his neighbors, who had the unpardonable impudence to possess a hor-e much too bandsome for him, a sound f voices was heard outside, and

some one knocked at the door. Instant ly the three of four men who were in the room jumped up; whilst they were besi-tating in the dark and coming them-selves, Mohammed, changing his voice said coolly : " Don't disturb yourselves, I will go

and see who comes there."
At the same time he opened the door, and perceiving two horsemen who had already dismounted :

"Be welcome," said he to them; "pray walk in, and I will take charge of your The strangers accepted the invitation,

and the robber, vaulting rapidly on one of the horses, and taking the other by the reins, called out the proprietor of the " I say ! such a one ! take good care

of your guests, my boy; and pray tell them that Mohammed-ben-oumbark has taken charge of their horses." So saying, he put spurs to the horse and van-

Things, however, did not always go on so smoothly; and during the course of his stormy career, my honorable friend has suffered by fire or by steel more than enough to damage irretrievably the skin of any honest man.
One day I asked him how the lions,

which he must necessarily have met in the night more than once, had behaved to him : he replied with enthusiasm : The lion is all! man is nothing

The lion is strong, the lion is courageous; the lion alone knows how to kill, and to inspire respect and fear! . . Men," he added, "should be governed by a lion,"
"Then you never had any occasion to

complain of him."

"Never!" said Mohammed; " on the contrary, he has very often assisted me in my noctural expeditions, by throwing terror and disorder among the inhabi tants of the douar which I was about to plunder. Whilst he was killing on one side, I was stealing on the other !

' It is very true that whenever I hap-

pened to meet him fasting, and he has invited me to divide with him I never refused him. On one occasion only I found him somewhat unreasonable. was on the eve of the Eladkebir. As every proper Mussulman is expected to kill a sheep on that day. I who am not ford of seeing my flock diminish, had gone and borrowed one in a neighboring douar, and was returning home, with my booty across my shoulders, when I met

"'My Lord,' I said to him, ' this time. I am exceedingly sorry for it, but you cannot have my sheep; I must keep it

for to-morrow -the great feast."
"The lion pretending not to understand, was becoming more and more pressing; upon which I left the path to take refuge in a cavern which I knew of close at hand, intending to wait there until daybreak, and then to proceed on my

Before entering the grotte, I looked behind me the lion had disappeared. But knowing my gentleman too well to believe that he could be far away, at the end of an hour I thought I had better take a peep at what was going on out-

" I had reached the entrance of the cavern with great precaut each side with both hands, and bending my head cautiously forward, when I felt myself violently caught at by the hood of my burnous, and I had just time e nough to discrigage my head, not to be lifted fairly up into the nir. The lion, in short, who had lain himself down on the top of the rock had stretched out one of his huge paws like a cut, and seizing hold of my burnous, had begun to tear it with his teeth, giving every sign of an-

"In I hurried again, and threw out the sheep he had set his mind upon, and on which he darted immediately, without the least scruple; more than this, he had the extreme indelicacy to devour it un-der my very eyes; and when at last he thought proper to decamp, with his stomach full, and without even condescending to turn round to say thank you.' leav ing on one side the recking remains of his supper, and on the other the bits of my tattered burnous, the day was just beginning to dawn.

He had not even left me time enough. the thief! to go back to my neighbor to take another sheep: so that, on returning home, I had to pick out and kill one of my own flock, as every good Mussulman is bound to do on such a day. It was the first time, since I became a man that I had been driven to such an extremity, and the lion alone could have forced me to do so."

A BROKEN HEART -- Did be strike you?" asked a judge in Cincinnati, of a witness who had testified that her hus-

band abused her. "No, sir," replied the modest and delicate looking woman, "he has never struck me, though he has often threatened to do it. He abuses me, and I am obliged to flee from his presence." "Did he break any of the furniture?"

asked the Court. "No, sir," responded the witness, as a tear dropped from her eye, and she placed her hand on her bosom. "No, sir, he did not break the furniture, but he has frequiently threatened to break my heart

and be is doing it, sir."

Poor woman ! she evidently spoke the truth -The bloated monster who stood beside her, though he had once solemnly promised to love and protect her is now her most bitter persecutor, her sorest trouble. No doubt be once did love her -No doubt but at one time he would rather have died than cause a bitter tear to start from her soft blue eyes, but intemperance has unmanned, brutalized him, and he is now breaking her heart Heaven help the drunkard's wife !

Anecdote of Washington. The following is from the second vol, of Irving's Life of Washington;

A large party of Virginia riflemen, who had recently arrived in camp, were strolling about Cambridge, and viewing the collegiate buildings, now turned into barracks. Their half Indian equipments and fringed and ruffled hunting grabs pro voked the merriment of some troops from Marblehead chiefly fishermen and sailors who thought nothing equal to the round jacket and trowsers. A bantering ensued between them. There was snow upon the ground, and snowballs began to fly when jokes were wanting. The parties waxed warm with the contest. They closed and came to blows ; both sides were reinferced, and in a little while at least a thousand were at fisticuffs and there was a tumult in the camp worthy of the days of Homer. "At this juncture,' writes our informant, 'Washington made his appearance, whether by accident or design I never knew I saw none of his nids with him; his black servent was just behind him mounted. He threw the bridle off his own horse into his servant's hands, sprang from his seat, rushed into the thickest of the molec, seized two tall, brawney riflemen by the throat, keeping them at arm,s length, talking to and

shaking them.' As they were free his own province he m y have felt peculiarly responsible for their good conduct; they were engaged, too, in one of those sectional brawls which were his special abhorrence; his reprimand must, therfore, have been a vehement one. He was commanding in his screnest moments, but irresistible in his bursts of indignation. On the present occasion, we are told, his apperance and string-handed rebuke put an instant end to the tumult. The combatants disthree minuets none remained on the ground but the two he had collared.

Anecdote of Curran.

A farmer, attending a fair with a hun-dred pounds in his pocket, took the preeaution of depositing it in the hands of the public-house at which he stopped Having occasion for it shortly afterward. he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he ment and was quite sure no such sum had ever been deposited in his hands by the astonished rustie After ineffectual appeals to the ree. ollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel; 'speak to the landlord civilly -tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, and lodge with bun another hundred in the presence of your friend

He did so, and returned to his legal "And now I cant see how I am going

to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again; but how is that to be done ?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone." said the counsel. " Ay, Sir, asking won't do, I'm afraid without proof at any rate.

counsel, " do as I bid you, and return to The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see as I am much better off Well, then," said the counsel, now take your friend with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your

friend saw you have with him " We need not add that the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel, exultingly with both hundreds in his pocket.

RECOVERED FROM A WRECK-We learn from the Detroit Advertiser that a submarine diver from Buffalo descended to the wreck of the Atlantic, the other day, and recovered the safe with its contents, belonging to the American Express Company :The diver was protected by copper

armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deek of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything is therefore exactly as it first went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose cloth ing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an escillation of her head as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging Around lay the bodies of several others, as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by the hand, and mothers with their babes in their arms, were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, to all appearance, had just been arranged by some careful and

tasteful band.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deek, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe, it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe \$5,000 in gold, \$3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount on other banks, amount ing in all to about \$36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course, all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderfu! adventure.

"My offense is rank," as the French nobleman said when he was about to be pouillotined at the time of the Revolution

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily The Great Agricultural and Cattle Exhibition in Paris.

A PROMENADE AMONG THE BEASTS. Paris, Monday, June 9, 1856. Never were beasts so royally lodged as those at the Exhibition. What would you think in the United States to see a cattle show a fashionable promenade? What would you think to see your scent-ed beaux and belle crinolines choose such an unfragrant locality for lovers' rendezvous? The English and the Flamands know how to cultivate beefsteaks, but they must come to France to have them "exhibited and cooked. It is only the French who indulge in such superb hospitality as that we see offered the Darhams and the Southdowns at the

With the souvenirs of American cattle shows and American farm yards yet fresh in the memory, I did not dare to think of making my first visit to the Exhibition in other than masculine company. We entered the immense Palaco expecting to meet other odors than those exhaled from rose bods, and other noises than those of Benlioz' orchestra. But, on the contrary, we met rose beds and caeti, rhododendrons and jessimanes, oranges and citrons, grass-plats and bouquets, fountains of gushing water and luxuriant trees. In the graveled walks, reclining on seats, we saw crowds of fashionable ladies eyeing with their glasses the promenaders; while at the side of all these attractions, under the galleries of the palace, reclining on soft beds of straw, were the animals we bad

come to see. Such a collection of enormous, gigantie, frightfully overgrown specimens of the bovine race, it is safe to say, was never before seen. And you would sup-pose that in a collection of eight hun-dred of the male and seven hundred of the female species in the same inclosure, you would hear nothing but a confusion of bellowing and roaring that might re-joice your agricultural friends, but which would remind you of a tornado, or one of Mevennera's ole as. Not at all. The cattle are as well behaved as so many pet lambs. You hear only the jingle of the mountain bells and the soft music of the herdman's horn, for these their guardian sound to charm the animals, and give them an illusion of their far-off home-on illusion which not only quiets them. but exercises a salutary influence on their health.

If you turn to the right on entering you find yourself at once in the midst of the best specimens of the Durham race which England could produce. And in examining these coormous square-grown animals you come to the conclusion that the science of crossing so as to produce the greatest amount and perfection of beef-steak cannot be pushed any further. Under the west gallery you find the Ayrshire breed, pure black, without horns and larger still than the Durhams and Herefords Under the south gal-lery we find the Fribourgoise race, a large and fine race, and the various tribes of eastern Europe. These include the tribes of Hungary and other Austrian provinces on the Danube, which afford the greatest number of varieties. A few esticated buffaloes are included in this lot; but the specimens which attract the greatest attention are the long-horned cattle. These animals carry long, straight, or nearly straight, and very pointed, horns, which measure a yard in length. They are white, tall, and not heavy. The herdsmen in this part of the Exhibition, on account of the long distance they have come, their pictures que costumes, the decorations of their animals and their herdsmen's instruments, attract as much attention as the

Further along under the same gallery we come to the Emperor's stock and the stock belonging to the State, for the State also owns cattle. The Emperor exhibits four heads only-but these are remarkable. For the information of eurious readers, I should mention that there are twelve State bulls. The other day, when the Empress visited the exhibition, the proprietor of balf a dozen fine animals forgot in his enthusiasm the questionable character of such a present, and offered his finest one to her Majesty. She gracefully accepted the gift, d the same animal now figures as number twelve in the catalogues of State animals mentioned above.

In the Flemish department we find ome of the most remarkable cattle in size, color and form, in the Exhibition. Their color is a rich dark bay. Near by, in the Normandy stalls, there is always a crowd around a Norman bull of a stature and of a beight of shoulder which surpasses the imagination. They call him the beast of the Apocalypse. A French woman near us exclaimed, "Well, I hope we'll have plenty of good beefsteaks this year !" In the basins of two of the fountains

of the nave we see two of the systems of pisciculture in operation. Fish of all ages are seen, from the egg up to eighteen inches in length. Some of the learned fish from the College of France are also to be seen here, but they do not sing as Charicari asserted not do they dance on their tails to the music of a band This is, however, one of the most curious practical and instructive parts of the Exhibition.

The four galleries of the Palace ar occupied by light agricultural and domestic machines, sgricultural products. garden decorations and models. The extent_and variety of this collection is immense. The English machines, as usual, are the best, while the most complete collection of the earth's products, crude and prepared, is that from the French Colonies, arranged by the order and at the expense of the French Gov-

On the outside of the building, a dozen long and wide sheds cover an immense number of sheep, hogs, goats, geese, Tur-keys, chickens, ducks, guineas, pigeons, rabbits, deers, large agricultural instruments, and novel inventions, for domestie purposes.

In the sheep department, it is again the English who carry off the honors. But, in the French collection which represents Rambouillet, there is a ram be longing to the State, called Cincin-natus, who is the "lion" of this part of the Exhibition. The Zo-ological Society, of London, I am told, have offered ten thousand dollars for him-an offer which show you that he must be a ram hors ligne, as the French say.

In the porcine department, I believe it is Normandy that has drawn the largest number of first prizes. The department, without being remarkable, yet presents some fine specimens. A Norman sow, weighing nine hundred and sixty pounds, attracts the most attention Her four pigs have been sold at forty

dollars each. The Implement department is large and important. In this figures the A-merican Reapers and Threshers, and, I believe, a few other less important machines. McConmick's Reaper only drew a second premium. (the highest on Reapers), while Pirr's Thresher drew the first premium. There is evidently some special reason for this distribution of prizes, which will no doubt be explained on Wednesday, the day when the distribu-tion and the closing take place.

Currents in the Pacific.

A very interesting lecture was delivered a few days ago by Lieut. Silas Bent, before the Geographical Society of New York, on the currents of the Pacifie ocean These currents have been no ticed by Cook, Krusenstein, and other navigators but nothing like a theory to account for their existence, or even a diagram of their courses, has ever been before attempted. Lieut. Bent was one of those officers in Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and seems to have well employed his time in careful and scientific observation. He assumes that there is "a river in the Pacific ocean," flowing to the northward and eastward along the coast of Asia, corresponding in every essential particular to the Gulf stream of the Atlantic. Lieut. Bent thinks that the same reasons given for the existence of the Gulf stream demands a similar feature in the Pacific. Owing to the much larger size of that ocean, this corrent may not be so perceptible as in the Atlantic, but its exists ence is none the less certain. The leccurrent of the Pacific from the tropic of Cancer to that of Capricorn, is 3.000 miles in width, and sweeps to the westward around three-eights of the circumference of the globe, at the velocity of twenty miles per day, until diverted by the continent of Asia, and split into innumerable streams by the Polynesian Islands, thus sprending the genial influences of its warmth over vast regions of the globe. One of the most remarkable of these offshoots is the Japan stream, which is deflected to the northward along the coast of Formosa, where it is as visible as the Gulf stream on the coast of

Lieut. Bent illustrated his remarks by many diagrams and drawings, showing the effect of these currents, their directions, &c. The Japanese call the currents referred to Curo Sievo, or black stream the water being of a much darker color than that of the adjacent ocean The effect of this current on the climate was probably the most interesting portion of the lecture. Lieut. B. explained the genial influence produced by it ou the coast of Oregon and California. He stated that in 48° North-Puget's Island- snow rarely falls ; vessels trading to Petropaulovski and the coasts of Kan schatka, when covered with ice, frequently run over to a higher latitude on the northwest American coast, in order to get rid of their ley ornaments. The leeture was listened to with great attention by a very intelligent audience. The United States are evidently making considerable progress in enlarging the bounds of geographical science. Dr. Kane's great Polar ocean Lieut Bent's Pacific currents, Lieut. Maury's investigations, &c., will serve to give us a position at once gratifying to our national ambition and worthy of our commercial importtance. The subject of physical geography has many ardent students in this city, especially since the formation of the Geographical Society here, the leetures before it baving greatly stimulated investigations and research in this really fascinating subject - Traveller.

WEST POINT .- The following is a de scription of a drill performed by the Light Artiflery corps at West Point, during the present examination ; There were six caunon, each follow-

ed by caisson or ammunition waggon, both of which were drawn by four horses. The rapidity and celerity of the evolu-tions were astonishing. Upon the sound of the bugle the horses would be spurred across the plain, the pieces unlimbered and discharged several times a minute. Again would the bugle round, and before the smoke over that part of the field bad cleared away, the battery would be driven across the plain at full gallop, and in a few seconds more, at the word of command, a deafening roar would arise from that quarter, which the surrouding hills reverberated with startling distinctness. These pieces can be discharged six times a minute. Another manageuvre was dismounting the battery, which was done in less then a minute after receiving the order, the earriage having in the mean time been taken entirely to pieces and laid upon the ground."

"The South."

We have always preferred to use some such term as "the slave power," instead of "the South." to designate the power which, for the last thirty years, has wielded the forces of party and of government in antagonism to freedom. For we have been satisfied that this power is not numerically indentical with the South, and may not truly represent the latter in opinions and feeling. And yet this distinction is too often neglected, and men talk of the South politically just as they do of the North. But the North, which partly fights for freedom, partly succumbs to slavery, and altogether attends to its own money making af-fairs, is the same as the varied people of sixteen sovereign States. But in the South, which fights in a resistless phal-anx for slavery, which leads parties by the nose on his local interest, makes and unmakes candidates, breaks through contracts and legalizes tyranny and persecution—in this mighty South the same as the lifteen remaining States? Far from it-it is only the twentieth part of the fifteen remaining States? Look at the

following fa	cts from	the	last	census :-
States.	Staveho	l're in	each.	White popul'n.
Alabama		. 29,	292	426,514
Arkansas		. 5.	999	162,179
Dist. of Colt			477	87,941
Delaware	and a second	. 19	800	71,169
Florida			520	47,293
Georgia		38,	456	521.572
Kentucky		38.	385	761,413
Louisiana		20/	870	255,491
Maryland			046	417,718
Mississippi				295,818
Missouri			185	592,004
N. Carolina	******	28.	303	553,028
S. Carolina		25.	196	274,563
Tennessee			864	756,836
Texas			317	154,684
Virginia				894,800
		-	-	-

Total 347,525 6,222,418

We are a nation of twenty-eight millions,—and yet this handful of 348,000 slaveholders presume and succeed in their presumption, to control the grand des tinies of our people. A thirty second part of the whole population of the slave states-a twentieth part of the whitethey cannot be called "the South," though they domineer over the whole of that region, with an absloutism that Nicholas never exceeded in despotic Russia. This is an oligarchy-a government of the few-and it has remained for the world to find the most perfect specimen within the very heart of the nublest republic!

By what means one man can make nineteen of his neighbors submit to his opinions completely as his slaves submit to his lash, is not within our purpose to inquire. The fact is most manifest. The Slavehelders almost wholly represent the South in state and national governments, they give the entire tone to southern society, and they allow not one word of dissent. But, what makes the matter worse, they claim the same predominance in every department of our national functions. And yet our people have suppoerful. It is not so :- circumstances of position have given the advantages; but for one so given they have taken ten by their own shrewdness and audacity. Their fictitious importance should be unmasked; and the free laborers of the dealing only with 348,000 men; them-selves numbering millions. They should consider that among the nineteen twen-tieths of their southern brethren there is a large share who feel the evils of slavery as much or more than themsolves, and who are only kept by their reculiar position from leading on the battle of freedors. Their share must now be borne by us for they are fettered hand and tongue. But in consolidating the victory, their share of the emancipation will be hardly less important than the rescue of the territories and of the general government from the withering trol of this too favored oligarchy .- Port

REAL ESTATE IN WASHINGTON CITY has materially decined, according to the correspondent of the New York Times, on account of the apprehension that the recent acts of violence and the silence of the laws in respect to them, will drive the Northern members to the removal of the National capital. Undoubtedly the object of placing the Capitol under the exclusive control of Congress has mainly failed when such outrages as those which have disgraced this session unpunished. Still the fault is to a great degree, in Congress itself, which has the full power and it would seem that if votes enough could be obtained to remove the capital there ought to be enough to preserve order where it is. But local interests may act with the general consideration which favor the removal. We should be sorry to see the District abandoned, but the personal security of the members of Congress and others whose business calls them to Washington is a paramount consideration; if this and freedom of speech are not to be obtained there, then another place should unquestionably be chosen .- Providence Journal.

HE KNEW HE WAS IN WASHINGTON .-Judge Kellogg, a venerable citizen of Michigan, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. It was his first visit to to the Federal Capital, and when the the cars stopped he was a little uncertain where he was; but as he noticed that all the passengers were leaving the cars be followed suit. As he entered the main hall of the depot, he saw a man caning another ferociously, all over the When I saw that," says the Judge, "I knew I was in Washington."

Scoff not at the natural defects of any which are not in their power to amone -O, 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his own crutches .- Fuller